THIRTEEN WILL FALL INTO THE LAPS OF CAPABLE HOOSIERS.

Director Merriam Promises Senator Fairbanks to Appoint a Supervisor for Each Congressional District.

COAL "COMBINE" TO BE PROSECUTED IN A FEDERAL COURT.

Attorney General Griggs Authorizes Suit Against the C. & O. Fuel Company and Other Concerns.

COL. BUFFINGTON PROMOTED

MADE BRIGADIER GENERAL AND CHIEF OF ORDNANCE BUREAU.

No Confirmation of the Reported Clash on the Haitien Frontier-The Torpedo Boat Somers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Senator Fairbanks is in Washington and was to-day he conferred with Director Merriam at the Census Office. There he induced Director census. This will give Indiana thirteen census districts, with a supervisor at the

of fact will average away above that figure. Senator Fairbanks also visited Secretary Gage in relation to the new public building authorized to be constructed in Indianapolis. The supervising architect now has experts investigating the local situation. They are instructed to thoroughly canvass the situation and on their reports will depend whether the government will purchase a new site or build upon the old. The sen ator will leave Washington to-morrow for New York and will return to Indiana on Sunday. He expects to remain at home until some time in June, when he will start for Alaska. He is a member of the joint commission which will endeavor to trace the true boundary line between British possessions and those of the United States in that

By direction of Solicitor General Richards with the approval of Attorney General Griggs, a bill in equity has been prepared William E. Bundy, bringing action in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of Ohlo against the Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company, of Cincinnati, and fifteen other companies or corporations, miners or producers and shippers of coal or coke for violation of the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890. In addition to the Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company the defendants in the case are given as follows: Donald MacDonald, the Robinson Coal Company, W. R. Johnson, the Kanawha Splint Coal Company, Carver Brothers, Enoch Carver, Joseph Renshaw, receiver for the Big Black Band Coal Company, the Charlemore Coal Company, McCallister & Co., the Mecca Coal and Coke Company, the Chesapeake Mining Company, the Coalburg Colliery Company, the Montgomery Coal Company, the Belmont Coal Company and Harris B. Smith, special receiver for the Lens Creek Coal and Coke Company.

It is alleged in the bill that the defendants on Dec. 15, 1897, entered into a con tract and combination in the form of trust and conspiracy in restraint of trade duction of coal and coke, and in violation of law. This agreement, it is said, went into rection of his bureau. Great steel effect about Jan. 1, 1898, and since that time they have monopolized and controlled the amount of coal and coke produced in the Kanawha district, and only permitted such the several defendants as could be sold by the Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company, and that the defendants were only permitted to same has been totally destroyed. The court is petitioned to enjoin the defendants from selling or shipping any coal or coke into any State other than that in which they reside by virtue of their agreement, which the court is asked to declare illegal and void.

The industrial commission to-day continued its conference with Professor Jenks, of trusts and their effect on the price of gress with a view to their judicious regulation. The commission to-morrow will resume taking testimony.

Minister Leger, of Haiti, expresses much surprise at the reports of an invasion of Haiti by a Santo Domingan force over boundary dispute, as the minister says this arbitration of Pope Leo. The boundary dispute is of long standing, a partial agreement being effected in 1884, by which the status quo was to be maintained, each country holding such ground as it then posessed. But this was not lived up to, and a ago a final reference to the Pope was agreed on. All the papers have since been forwarded to the Vatican, the time press advices from Haiti, received at the legation, indicate that the countries have been trying to enter on the execution of the probable award of the Pope. Commis-These efforts were futile, however, Just new she is interested in an important fiscal change to the gold standard, which will be gradually accomplished within the rext year. Neither the State nor Navy Detrouble in Haiti and San Domingo. Owing ment feels towards southern republics it

is quite possible that, in the event of a clash, the good offices of the United States would be at the service of the two contending parties to aid in a friendly settlement. In the absence of official information, however, no step in that direction has been taken, nor has the Navy Department considered the advisability of having a war FILIPINO REBELS PROMPTLY PUNship near the scene.

Representative Myer, of Louisiana, to-day accompanied to the State Department a delegation of citizens of New Orleans who seek the intervention of the United States Town of Dagupan Shelled by the government to protect American business on the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua. They told Secretary Hay of some of the embarrassments they were under in conducting business in Nicaragua, owing principally to what they termed "the arbitrary and extortionate actions of the Nicaraguan officials." They complained particularly against Gen. Torres. It was asserted that Torres had been removed as the governor of the Mosquito country in 1891 on the demand of the American government owing to his failure to punish the murderer Aguello, and it was maintained that his reinstatement now amounts to a breach of the agreement on the part of Nicaragua. The delegation also told of the oppressive action of Torres in demanding double payment of duties on imports, and referred to other arbitrary acts on the part of the government. One of the purposes of their visit was to secure the detail of a United States war ship for duty in the vicinity of Bluefields, but the Navy Department anticipated their request in that matter. Secretary Hay will communicate with United States Minister Hunter respecting the matter.

The friendship which the Empress dowager of China entertains for Li Hung Chang may result in his being recalled to power at an early day. There have been reports that this move was actually under way, but nothing official has been received here to bear this out. The main obstacle to his recall, it is said, is the difference between ponderance of power in China. In the sharp diplomatic struggle going on between those two powers Russia has relied on the good offices of Li Hung Chang, while Great Britain has had cause to resent some of the of Li. Since then, however, the British sentiment against him Merriam to conform to the boundaries of acute, and it is understood that if the the congressional districts in subdividing In- | dowager Empress sees fit to recall him to terposed some time ago. In Li Hung Chang head of each. These supervisors will be paid | it is said, China would have the services of | forces. Luna is described as being a typi-"at least \$1,000 each." The pay as a matter | the first statesman of the Orient for the | cal belligerent. crisis through which she is passing, and that her helplessness in the diplomacy of

The secretary of the treasury has issued regulations under the tea act of March 2 1897, announcing the standards established by the board of government tea experts for the coming season. These regulations do not differ very materially from those issued two years ago, except that Foo-Chow Oolong (Suey Kut) has been added to the standards. The word "cup" in the former descriptions of quality has been omitted and Portland, Ore., has been discontinued as a to go into effect on May 1, 1899, except in the case of the teas shipped from abroad prior to April 1, 1899, which will be governed by the old standards.

Acting Secretary Meikeljohn has issued orders relative to the reception of the volunteer regiments still remaining in Cuba wher they reach the United States. These regiments are the Ninth Illinois, Forty-ninth Iowa, Sixth Missouri, Third Nebraska, Thirty-first Michigan, Sixth Ohio and Third Kentucky. The order contemplates making the best possible arrangements for the troops in conformity with the quarantine regulations and requirements of the Marine Hospital Service and with the state laws. An isolated camp will be established near Savannah, where the troops may remain during the period required to show that there are no infectious cases among them. Meanwhile all baggage will be thoroughly fumigated. Everything possible for the comfort of the troops will be done and the camp will be carefully prepared. It has been found impracticable to bring these troops from the warm climate of Cuba to Northern points in the United States at

Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, has just returned to Washington from a fly ing visit to Key West and the Dry Tortugas He went to inspect the important naval works now in progress there under the dimost complete, with a capacity of 60,000 gallons of fresh water per diem, and Admiral Bradford says that Tortugas will soon be a well-equipped naval station capable of taking in and caring for any number

The President to-day appointed Col. Adeland chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to suc

ceed the late General Flagler Colonel Buffington was appointed to the peals. He became a captain before the close connected with a number of important improvements in armament, being the designer of the Buffington-Croser disappearing gun carriage, and the field gun carriage in use by the United States army. His promotion makes Lieut, Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt a colonel, Major James W. Riley a lieutenant colonel, Capt. David A. Lile a major and

Lieut, G. W. Burr a captain. Lieut, John C. Colwell, naval attache of the United States embassy, at London, called at the Navy Department to-day. He tenant has practically completed arrangements for bringing the torpedo boat Somers pedo boat purchased at Elbing, West Prussia, just before the outbreak of the Spanish war and our government was prevented, by bringing her to the United States during the continuance of the war. She has been lying at Falmouth, England. An attempt was made to bring her across the Atlantic i afternoon for shipment to New York on April 10. She broke down en route and is

now in a disabled condition Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has issued partments has any advices on the reported | pointments, promotion and transfers in the (Continued on Fifth Page.)

ISHED FOR THEIR TEMERITY.

Cruiser Charleston After a United States Officer Had Been Wounded.

INSURGENT CHIEFTAIN

AGUINALDO REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DEPOSED FROM POWER.

Gen. Antonio Luna, a Typical Belligerent, Said to Be in Command of the Filipino Forces.

PROCLAMATION NOW POSTED

HOW THE AMERICAN DECLARATION WAS RECEIVED AT MANILA.

Otis's Casualties in Two Months, 1,160 -Exchange of Bermuda for the Philippines Suggested.

MANILA, April 6, 10:45 a. m.-The United States cruiser Charleston, which has been cruising along the west coast of Luzon to the north, sent a boat in shore near Dagupan last Saturday to make soundings. The rebels opened fire, wounding a United States officer. The cruiser thereupon bombarded the town, the insurgents evacuating it.

MANILA, April 5 .- There are persistent rumors to-day that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has been supplanted in the control of Filipino affairs by General Antonio Luna, commander-in-chief of the Filipino

The proclamation of the United States Philippine commission was posted in the streets, printed in English, Spanish and Tagalog, to-day. It was also distributed in the outside towns as far as Malolos, and has been received with marked attention by the natives generally and has been approved by a number of representative Manilans. English bankers here who have been interviewed on the subject are optimistic upon the attitude of the Americans, assuming that it indicates that a decisive policy will undoubtedly be successful. A Spanish banker who was interviewed extea examining port. These regulations are pressed fear that the proclamation will not reach the masses controlling the rebellion, because, he explained, the Filipinos at Manila are mostly domestics and clerks who have no definite opinions, and the wire-pullers outside the city have undoubtedly intercepted it. Continuing, the Spanish banker said that if the proclamation had been is sued on May 2, or even on Aug. 14 of last year, the result would have been different, as, in his opinion, based on twenty years' experience, the only argument which appeals to the masses here is the gun.

The editor of the Oceanic thinks the proclamation is the most politic document ever published in the Philippine islands, and it is bound to convince the wavering of the

folly of further hostilities. with reference to the establishment and maintenance of American sovereignty, and warning the rebels, should settle the question in the mind of every thinking Filipino. A Scotch ship owner thinks it does not leave any further doubt as to the policy of the United States, and that, consequently, Aguinaldo must submit to the inevitable, as the continuance of hostilities is opposed to the best interests of the Filipinos.

EXCHANGE PROPOSED.

The Philippines for the West Indies-Views of Senator Fairbanks.

NEW YORK, April 5 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: "Much interest is felt here in the proposition origithe Leeward islands, for the exchange of an exchange if Great Britain can be induced to part with her West Indian colonies. of the United States had a chance to choose between the Philippines and the English possessions in the Caribbean sea they would prefer the latter. This is particularly true of the residents in the Eastern States. The be of great importance to the United States from a military point of view, as it would make the Caribbean sea practically an bert I. Buffington to be brigadier general | American lake, and would enable this country to dominate all approaches to any future closer relations with Central and South sentatives Meyer, of Louisiana, and Liv-Continuing, the correspondent says: "Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, the ranking American representative on the Canadian high joint commission, arrived here last evening from the West for consultation with the President. Relative to the proposition for the United States to exchange the Philippine islands for England's West Indies possessions he said: 'I read the editorial in the morning Herald with great interest, and, without committing myself for or against the proposition, I must say it is a very ingenious suggestion and would be widely copied and commented of the administration relative to the Philipmissioners, whose proclamation was published yesterday. The American people commission, and I believe whatever recemmendations they may make, after carefully surveying the field, will be accepted as the

> "Rear Admiral Schley says: 'I do not know what the political policy of the gov-Philippines nor have I any means of knowing that Great Britain is willing to relinquish her valuable possessions in the West Indies. I have no doubt that many of our Barbadoes, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Bermuda-owned by England which make valuable additions to England is ready to part with them. Ber- ing

best solution of the Eastern problem.

muda is the naval station of the English | T fleet on this side of the Atlantic and Barbadoes is the military rendezvous for the British troops in the West Indies. England maintains a large garrison on that beautiful and fertile island, and St. Lucia and Trinidad are invaluable to her in many ways."

NDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1899.

Jamaicans May Ask Annexation. KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 5.-Sir Augustus Hemming, the governor, and the representatives have failed to reach the hoped for compromise on the critical issues that have been pending for several weeks. The governor declining to withdraw the additional official members, the tariff bill was forced through. The representatives then entered a unanimous protest, and it is thought that this will fire the movement to join the Leeward islands and to demand annexation to the United States. Thus far no sensational popular demonstrations against the government's attitude are re-

----TWO MONTHS' CASUALTIES. General Otis Reports 184 of His Men Killed and 976 Wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The casualties in the Philippines from Feb. 4 to April 4, 1899, inclusive, as reported to the adjutant Japan Aroused at Last and Demandgeneral, are: Killed, 184; wounded, 976; total, 1,160. General Otis has cabled the War Department that the transport Sherman has left Manila with one hundred wounded soldiers, which include all that were able to be sent home at that time.

If General Otis is maturing plans for another campaign against the insurgents in the vicinity of Calumpet, as indicated in the press dispatches from Manila, he has not so informed the War Department. While it may be necessary to send troops against the OVER A BRIDGE CONTRACT THAT insurgents who have gathered at Calumpet in order to make the authority of the United States more secure and for its effect upon the natives, yet it is not thought that Aguinaldo has any great force, and it is believed that on the approach of the American army the insurgents will retire after the exchange of a few shots.

Says Soldiers Commit Suicide. FORT WORTH, Tex., April 5.-Dr. Charles V. Harris, of the medical depart ment, United States army, passed through here to-day, en route to Washington on important business with the War Department. He comes from the Philippine islands, and says the reports of the excellent health of the American troops are false. Dr. Harris stated that many United States soldiers, disheartened over their physical condition, deliberately place themselves as a target for the enemy's guns. It is the opinion of Dr. Harris that if the American troops remain in the Philippines any great length of

time sickness and death is sure to follow. WASHINGTON, April 5.- The name of Dr. Charles V. Harris is not carried in the army register, nor has the surgeon general's office any record of any person of that name connected with the medical department of the army in Manila or the Philippines. It is not believed at the War Department that he has any connection with the army.

Admiral Dewey's Health.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Admiral Van Reypan, surgeon general of the navy, said yesterday that all the recent reports received from Manila showed that Admiral Dewey was in excellent health. The surgeon of the Eoston has recently arrived home from the Manila station, and the surgeon general specially inquired of him as to Admiral Dewey's health. The response was most satisfactory, showing that from the standpoint of a naval surgeon, closely identified with the admiral, he was in as good health as could be expected in such

May Sail About May 1.

that all the troops which are now under orders to go to Manila by way of San Francisco-a portion of the Sixth Artillery, selected light artillery, Twenty-first and Thirteenth Infantry-will leave here by the 1st An English merchant says the first clause, of May. The returning transports from Manila are expected almost immediately, the Arizona and Scandia being due this week.

BOTH ARE FOR PEACE.

Letters from Ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland to Endeavorers.

BOSTON, Mass., April 5 .- Among the communications received by the secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. recently, in connection with its proposition of "war against war, and peace by arbitration," are two from former United States Presidents, Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison, Ex-President Harrison's letter says: "For myself, and much more, for the great body of its citizenship, I express the desire of America for peace with the whole world. It would have been vain to suggest the pulling down of blockhouses or family disarmament to the settlers on a hostile Indian frontier. They would have told you rightly that the conditions were not ripe. And so it may be, and is probably true, that a full application of the principle is not presently possible, the devil still being unchained. It is by a spirit of love and forbearance mastering the civil institutions and governments of the world that we shall approach universal peace and adopt arbitration methods of settling disputes."

Ex-President Cleveland wrote: "The members and friends of the Society of Christian Endeavor have never entered on an undertaking so practical and so noble as the effort they are now making to secure an abandonment of war as a means for the settlement of international differences; and if there is any substance to the claim that our institutions and the traits that characterize us as a people tend to national elevation and Christianization, it is eminently proper that our country should be in the lead in any movement in the Interests of peace."

TO BE PROTESTANTIZED.

Filipinos Will Be Educated Up to the Presbyterian Standard.

NEW YORK, April 5.-The Presbyterian Foreign Mission Society is taking measures Outside the city they are looking toward active missionary work in the Philippine islands. Over \$7,000 has been handed to the treasurer, though no appeal has been made, by people who ask that their Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, Rev. James B. Rod-Hong-Korg this week. Rev. D. S. Hibbard and his wife, formerly of Lynden, Kan. have just started for Manila, via San Francisco. Others will leave in the near future.

NEW LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Illinois Legislature Will Appropriate \$1,000,000 for the Work.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5 .- The House is to be raised by popular subscription. The to the friendly interest which this govern- tions are arranged under five general sched- territory, but I doubt very much whether ing's session and advanced to second read-

RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS SEETHING WITH DISCONTENT.

Towns, Mills and Factories Flooded with Socialist and Revolutionary Proclamations from Agitators.

MANCHURIA

HOW THEY ARE "CIVILIZING" THE NORTHERN PART OF CHINA.

ing Concessions, or Settlements, Like European Powers.

WAS AWARDED AMERICANS.

Concerning Pope Leo.

LONDON. April 6 .- The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs an alarmist statement regarding the spread of serious labor troubles and strikes in the manufacturing districts of Russia. Ominous rumors, he says, are in circulation in St. Petersburg-reports of troops sent to suppress outbreaks, of the wholesale destruction of property, of numerous arrests and of the gagging of the press-yet not half of what is happening ever reaches the ears of correspondent declares, are literally inungether with the agitation fostered by the students, creates a serious political outlook.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA. Settlements Demanded by Japan-The

Russofication of Manchuria. VANCOUVER, B. C., April 5.-Advices from the far East, brought by the steamer Empress of Japan, indicate hat Japan has watched with jealous eye Italy's recent attempt to get a lease of San-Mun bay. The Japanese press recently circulated a report that the United States was demanding concessions also. Marquis Ito, Japan's greatest statesman, was interviewed, but said he was not much concerned at the reported American demand, contending that nothing need be feared, as all countries had the same rights as far as settlements were concerned. Marquis Ito has, however, been in direct communication with Li Hung Chang, and has advised various reforms. He says a partition of China would be inevitable SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 .- It is expected should China persist in her present course of action. In the San-Mun affair the Japanese are saying that their government must abandon the hold-off policy hitherto adopted and demand some substantial grant of land from China, Mr. Yalo, the Japanese minister at Peking, has, therefore, applied to the Chinese government for five new settlements for Japan's exclusive use, to be opened at Foo-Chow, Amoy, New-Chwang, Shanghai and Chung-Kiang, in addition to the Tien-Tsin and Han-Kow settlements, which have been conceded al-

> ernment has decided to entertain these demands, with the exception of Shanghai and | States consul general there. Chung-Kiang. The Russians are adopting inhuman practices to spread their influence in Manchuria. At one place, some twenty li from Liao-Tang, Russians attempted to take possession of a house and an old woman who resisted was kicked to death. The Russian explanation was that the old woman atpaying a few dollars the Russians kept possession of the house. At another place, twelve li from Liao-Tung, they commenced to take forcible possession of a house belonging to a well-to-do Chinese. The Chinese held their own, and the Russians are now

putting in a claim for compensation.

ready. It is stated that the Chinese gov-

A correspondent of the North China Daily News gives some remarkable information regarding the Russian progress in Manchuria and the northern provinces. He points out that whereas the only British subjects who are permitted by treaty to own land outside the treaty limits are missionaries, Russians in Manchuria are acquiring land as they please and are already working mines. one and he asserts that there are 30,000 Russian troops at Port Arthur, 3,000 at Tallen-Wan, 2,000 at Kin-Chou, 200 at Lun-Chou 200 at Wa-Fang-Lien, 200 at New-Chang, 200 at Hai-Chieng, 200 at Liao-Tung, 300 at Kirin, 20,000 at Hai-pien, north of Kirin, and in fact Russian soldiers are all over Manchuria. They are to be met with even where the railway will not touch. In Hai-Chieng, the Russians are mounting guns. At Liao-Tung they have a site two hundred yards square where they are building barracks. At Kirin the Russians have possession of the Chinese barracks, 300 soldiers with twenty officers and land and intend to occupy houses for the summer. The Chinese officials and people are much afraid of the intruders, who do just as they like and square any re-

Visitors to the locality cannot move without being shadowed by Russians. As there is no railway at Kirin and the branch line which is projected will not reach there for two or three years, the presence of soldiers appears unnecessary. The Russo-Chinese Bank has opened a branch in Kirin, worked by Chinese, with one foreigner, who is British, but little beyond political work appears to be done. At Hai-Pien, where the railway branches off from the main line to Vladivostock, there are Russian settlements with twenty thousand soldiers. It is instructive to compare this military occupation with the railway in which British capitalists have their money, a good road, with stone embankments and workshops along the line. where carriages and bridges are being built and yet not one British soldier to protect

the property. The agricultural and mineral resources of are working so as to exploit them for their sole advantage. Land is being compulsorily acquired at the rate of \$10 a mow, and in the event of Chinese resistance a telegram

to the Russian minister at Peking over-

Britons Still Angry Over Award of a

Bridge Contract to Americans.

CALL IT A SCANDAL.

LONDON, April 5 .- The fact that the coutract to build the bridge over the Atbara river, a branch of the Nile, has been awarded to a Philadelphia firm continues to cause a great impression here. The Evening News to-day refers to the matter as an "Egyptian War Office scandal," charac- Result of Prof. R. H. Chittenden's Anterizes the whole transaction as "a scandalous story" and declares the specifications were altered in favor of the American contractors, adding: "It is only explicable if one remembers the habitual animosity shown by the Khedive and his government to their habitual protectors. If the bitter antipathy to British engineers revealed in these proceedings cannot be traced to the Khedive and is the result of foolish prejudice and unpatriotic prejudices on the BUT NOT SUITABLE AS A RATION IN A part of his English advisers, the sooner those advisers are brought to book the bet-

The same paper also published another interview with Mr. Westwood, of the firm of Westwood & Rigby, the English contractors, in reply to a cabled interview with Mr. Roberts, of the Pencoyd bridge works, in which Mr. Westwood asserts that the Egyptian War Office altered the design to sult the Americans, while it did not give the British firms the same chance. The British tenders, Mr. Westwood explained, were ANOTHER LOUD BRITISH WAIL higher because special girders were required, which were dropped in the case of the Americans, who were allowed to supply a pin bridge, which good English engineers have utterly discarded because it makes a weak bridge.

Another Chance to Growl. LONDON, April 6 .- The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The govern-Status of Samoan Negotiations-For- ment is considering a scheme for a railway through the eastern Sudan, probably from Khartum, on the Nile, to Suakim on the Dead sea by the way of Kassala, in Nubia. The idea would be to secure the Abyssinian traffic. I understand that thirty-six engines for the Uganda line are being built in the United States."

THE SAMOAN COMMISSION.

Salisbury Favors Majority Rule Instead of Unanimity of Action. BERLIN, April 5 .- The negotiations between the German minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Euclow, the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, and the British ambassador, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, conthe capital. Towns, mills and factories, the | tinue. The representative of Great Britain still favors the majority rule within the prodated with secret Socialist and revolutionary posed Samoan investigating commission. proclamations by agitators, who are un- Germany wants unanimity, according to the doubtedly assisted from abroad. All this, to- Berlin act, and the United States acquiesces and thus render the food displeasing to the in the latter's atttude. Mr. White said to the correspondent here of the Associated the cans from which the samples were Press: "I believe England will agree to unanimity. The delay in a decision is probably due to Lord Salisbury's absence. As a being brought from Havana for the purpose compromise, I offered that each power appoint three commissioners, with seven to de- refrigerator beef supplied at Jacksonville cide. But this met with small favor. Ger- had on some occasions made the men sick. many thinks that it will not be difficult to secure unanimity within the commission if the commissioners are instructed to be conciliatory. Official dispatches from Washing- | acid. Major Lee presented more of the corton say the American representatives at respondence between General Miles and the Samoa have been instructed to proceed cautiously and return to the status quo. All other reports, such as that the United States | names he had heretofore suggested be called, and Great Britain will hold Germany re- | saying that they would testify concerning sponsible for the deaths of blue jackets dur-

ing the recent fights are baseless." Germany's Possible Commissioner. WASHINGTON, April 5.- The semi-official sprouncement that the German government will not appoint either Consul General Rosenthal or Consul General Rose as its representative on the Samoan commission, taken in connection with the declaration of a purpose to select an official of the rank of consul general for the place, has tended confirm the belief of the officials here that the intention is to name Dr. Schmidt as the German commissioner. Dr. Schmidt is now a privy councilor and a director in the Foreign Office at Berlin of matters connected with Asiatic and Samoan policy. He was consul general of Samoa at Apia until four years ago, when he was withdrawn at the attitude towards Mr. Mulligan, the United

May Accept Germany's Proposal. LONDON, April 6 .- The Berlin correspondthe Samoan situation is considered much imthat Great Britain will accept Germany's showed that cans of the roast beef prepared I roposal regarding unanimity in the investi- by the Prairie Canning Company, the Ar-

BLOW AT BLOOMERS.

Lady Haberton Loses Her Case Against a Hotel Landlady. LONDON, April 5.-A test case which has excited great interest in cycling circles was decided at the Kingston sessions to-day, when Lady Harberton charged the landlady of a hotel with having refused to serve her because she was attired in bloomers. Lady Harberton, who is treasurer of the Rational Dress League, said on the witness stand that she had traveled 4,000 miles and through the West End of London in bloomers. The landlady pleaded that she only refused to serve her ladyship in the coffee room and would have served her in a private room or at the ordinary bar. She also claimed her business would be ruined if she was obliged to serve some women attired in bloomers.

POPE LEO'S HEALTH GOOD. The Pontiff Grants Audiences and Cel-

The jury decided against Lady Harberton.

brates Mass Daily. ROME, April 5.-Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni have issued another formal denial of the disquieting stories circulated about the Pope's health. They declare he follows his usual occupation, grants audience daily and celebrates mass almost every morning. The Pontiff, on April 11, the occasion of the fete of St. Leon, will receive the dignitaries of the Sacred College and the pontifical court, and will return thanks for his coronation congratulations. Dr. Lapponi declares the enjoyed for two or three years past. His Holiness received Archbishop Ireland to-day in farewell audience. He also received in audience the bishop of Duluth, the Rt. Rev. James McGoldrick, and the bishop of Winona, the Rt. Rev. David B. Colter.

Antarctic Explorations.

BRUSSELS, April 5 .- The Belgian Geographical Society has received a dispatch stating that the extreme latitude reached by the Antarctic expeditionary steamer Belgica was 71:36 south, longitude 92. Much bad weather was encountered by the expedition, but no intense cold except during the month of September. Good maps were prepared of Hughes bay and Palmer's land. south of the South Shetland islands.

LONDON, April 6.-The morning papers comment with sympathy and approval on a long letter which Alfred Austin, the poet Italy, on March 25, appealing, on the ground of the unity of the English-speaking people. for equal copyright in all English speaking (Continued on Second Page.)

Poet Austin's Appeal to Col. Hay.

FOUND IN THE CANNED ROAST BEEF FURNISHED THE ARMY.

alysis of Samples That Had Been in the West Indies.

MEAT WAS FOUND TO BE GOOD

TROPICAL CLIMATE.

Fat in the Cans Liquefied by Heat, Thus Rendering the Food Displeasing to the Sight.

TESTIMONY OF DR. S. A. CURRIE

SAYS THE REFRIGERATED BEEF MADE THE SOLDIERS ILL.

Some of It Analyzed and Found to Have Been Preserved with Boracie and Salicylie Acids.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The two principal witnesses before the beef inquiry cours to-day were Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale University, and Dr. Samuel A. Currie, who was lieutenant colonel of the Second New Jersey Regiment, which was stationed at Jacksonville during the war. Professor Chittenden is one of the chemists selected by the government to analyze the canned roast beef. He presented his report showing that the beef generally was good. No chemicals had been found by him in its preparation, and it was generally wholesome. He, however, expressed doubt as to whether the heat of the tropical climate would not cause the fat in the cans to liquefy sight. Colonel Davis stated that most of taken for analysis had been exposed to the heat of tropical countries, some of the cans of the test. Dr. Currie testified that the He had made chemical analyses of the beet which in one case showed the presence of salicylic acid and in another of boracia court and put in a request on behalf of the general that some of the 130 witnesses whose refrigerator beef and chemically treated beef. The court did not indicate whether

the request would be complied with. Col. R. W. Huntington, of the United States Marine Corps, was the first witness, He was in charge of the detachment of marines which made such a fine record at Guantanamo. He said the health of the troops while there was good, varying with the weather, depending largely, apparently, on the rainfall. There had been no complaint, he said, concerning the food supply, about five-sevenths of the meat used being refrigerator beef. The beef was, however, used almost immediately after being taken from the ice box. No canned roast beef was issued. He attributed the immunity of his command from illness to adequate food and distilled water.

CANNED BEEF ANALYSIS

Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale Cole lege, to whom the court intrusted the analysis of the canned roast beef of the various companies from whom the government had made purchases of this article, gave the ent of the Times says: "In official circles | result of his examination, Colonel Davis reading his report and also the instructions proved, and it is now confidently expected of the court to him. The instructions mour Company and the Wilson Company, which had been exposed to a tropical climate, were furnished to Prof. Chittenden. His report dealt largely with the chemical methods employed, but the result was entirely favorable to the beef as a food product. He stated that he had made a careful study of the samples furnished, having analyzed all of them, comparing them with fresh beef and devoting himself also to determining the presence or absence of preservatives. He had, he said, found the contents perfectly sweet and emitting the odor always given out by cooked meat. In some cans the meat particles were large, while in others they were not. The fat particles were generally collected on one side or the other of the cans. Notwitstanding the meat had been placed in bottles and exposed to the warm air of the laboratory, it had retained its freshness for several days. It had then developed mold, afterwards decomposing. In all the samples supplied the proportion of fat and proteid was such as to bring them into the range of good beef. Considerable attention was given to the large amount of fat found on the surface of each can, which, as found by him, was always

> Prof. Chittenden had found on investiga. tion that the fat melted at 45 degrees centigrade, or 113 Fahrenheit, and some in a lower temperature, and that, once melted. it did not again solidify at a higher temperature than 36 centigrade. The presence of the melted fat rendered it doubtful whether the food was suitable for a tropical climate. except under conditions where extreme heat could be guarded against or where vegetables to be cooked with the meat are available. All the samples had shown the presence of gelatin, but careful tests had failed to develop either boracic or salicylic acid. The specimens supplied by the Wilson Packing Company, which were corned, showed the presence of salt or saltpeter. Some of the meats would give rise to the suspicion that they might have been colored by analyne dye, as in the case of sausage. Tests had, however, failed to show that such was the case. It was made evident that the meat was boiled rather than roasted. On this account there was a loss of some of the inorganic salts, and, therefore, some of its nutritive qualities. Still, there was sufficient proteid in one can of the beef to sustain a man for two days.

> Major Lee only entered upon a slight cross-examination of the witness, asking time for the examination of the report. It was then arranged that Mr. Chittenden could return next Tuesday for this cross-

HEARD LITTLE COMPLAINT Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, who as chief medical officer of the Seventh Army Corps countries for all books written in English. served in various camps in the Southern The Times commenting on the "ingenious | States during the Spanish war, said there had been very little complaint concerning